tote dott

raised fifty dollars' worth of produce, when, at the present prices, one man could easily have brought forth two housand dollars.

The Hudson Bay Company are reaping a rich harvest from this peculiar state of affairs. They have no competition to prevent them from keeping up their prices, and hey are daily advancing upon all their domestic goods. I may have no competition to prevent them from keeping up their prices, and hey are daily advancing upon all their domestic goods. I may the total the state place than at any place in Oregon.

I have not had an opportunity of visiting the valley of the Willamette. I regret it much; it is reputed to be the ichest part of the whole territory in an agricultural oint of view. Vancouver is well situated for a mercanile city. The river at this point is wide, and affords a ery good anchorage for vessels of any draught. I think atoria or Vancouver will be the principal mercantile ity of the territory. The latter is central, possesses any natural advantages over the former, but is about mety miles up the river, which is an objection.

Oregon city, the present seat of government, is thirty iles up the Willamette, and two miles above the Clackas rapids, which prevents all navigation to the city, the town can boast of the finest water privileges in the orld. I am informed by good judges that Lowell and awrence will not bear a comparison with it. There many large saw mills already in operation, and others to the finest water privileges are that these prices will hold good for a ar at least. This country is destined to be the greatest are for lumber probably in the world. It can boast of sundant materials, the whole country is almost a forest, of water privileges exist in every quarter, and the iole Pacific coast offers a market, as well as many of islands.

The legislature has just closed its session of fifty-five.

d water privileges exist in every quarter, and the ole Pacific coast offers a market, as well as many of islands. The legislature has just closed its session of fifty-five s. They have adopted a code of laws, mostly taken in the fowa statutes. One, however, which may instance the people of the North, is the prohibiting of "new and malatices" from settling in or passing through territory. This I am fully convinced is wholly conty to the inclination of the people. The message of Governor Lane (which, by the way, I wan he had no right to deliver, and this fact he was not are of till after the legislature had been in session as days is a brief document, giving a history of the ritory, pointing out the course which ought to be pured in future. He urges the importance of at once reiring the Indians to give up the individuals engaged in a Whitman massacre. This is an important matter, it possibly may bring about a war betweef the settlers all the Indians in the vicinity of the Blue Mountains d Walls Walls valley. From the limited observations that I have been enabled make during my brief sojourn here, I have been enabled make during my brief sojourn here, I have been sadly appointed in the cnaracter of the people of this new introversal to the season of the seaso

ral advantages for building wharves cannot be excelled; at whether it can become a great city within the present century is very questionable.

The Columbia is a bad river to navigate; sand-bars and cocks are scattered throughout. There is an immense and-bar stretching entirely across the mouth, which is about eight and a half miles wide, excepting about a quarter of a mile, which is put down by all the officers of the several vessels now in the river as the worst place they ever saw. Many of them avow, that if they are lucky enough to get out, they will not be caught attempting to cross it again. The breakers run at a height of forty and sixty feet usually, when there is little wind, presenting a most beautiful picture to the eye from Cap Disappointment. The roaring of the breakers in a westerly wind can be heard distinctly forty miles up triver.

Two vessels have recently been lost on this bar. One, the French barque Etoile Du Matin, from Havre, loaded with brandy, rum, wines, tobacco, cigars, Catholic priests, sisters of charity, nuns, &c. The other was an English vessel, bound out, loaded with fluss and skins.

The Silvie de Grasse, a fine American ship, owned in New York, and formerly a Havre packet, was loat three of the work about midships, and broke entirely in two. It is impossible to come in or go out over this bar but with a peculiar wind. The Ketoe, from San Francisco, has been lying outside nearly a mouth, waiting for a fair wind to cross the bar. She got out of water about ten days ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six ago, and sent her wha wind can be heard distinctly forty miles up the so vessels have recently been lost on this bar. One, rench barque Etoile Du Matin, from Havre, loaded brandy, rum, wines, tobacco, cigars, Catholic ts, sisters of charity, nuns, &c. The other was an ish vessel, bound out, loaded with furs and skins. It is slive de Grasse, a fine American ship, owned in York, and formerly a Havre packet, was lost three above Astoria about four or five weeks since. She loaded with lumber for San Francisco; she struck a prock about midships, and broke entirely in two. It possible to come in or go out over this bar but with ouliar wind. The Ketoe, from San Francisco, has lying outside nearly a mouth, waiting for a fair wind oss the bar. She got out of water about ten days and sent her whale-boat ashore, with a crew of six rs and the mate. They were successful in reaching shore, and started to return; the first breaker capthe boat, and drowned three of the sailors, within a feet of the shore.

amendment or addition proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones,] which was also decided in the negative.

They were successful in reaching shore, and started to return; the first breaker captabore, and started to return; the first breaker captabore, and drowned three of the sailors, within a set of the shore.

The clerk put the duestion upon this amendment, without anouncing the result of the vote, it being evidently of the color of the following words, within a set of the shore.

The clerk put the question upon this amendment, without announcing the result of the vote, it being evidently understood over the House to have been decided in the affirmative; and next.

The clerk put the question upon this amendment, without announcing the result of the vote, it being evidently understood over the House to have been decided in the affirmative; and next.

The clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main resolution offered by the gentleman from the clerk (amid great confusion) stated the question on the main res

the inability of the capual to the first the pilot boat Wm. G. Hackstaff, Capt. White, formerly a favorite boat in New York harbor, was run shore at the mouth of Rogue river, in a gale, a few days go, and was attacked by the Indians living on the river, who killed two of the passengers. She had some fifteen thousand dollars worth of dry goods, intended for the

thousand dollars' worth of dry goods, intended for the location market.

I have just returned from a visit to the Chinook Indian country, where I witnessed a most revolting ceremony—that of burying the living with the dead. One of the old chiefs lost a daughter—a fine looking woman about twenty years of age. She was wrapped up in a rush mat, together with all her trinkets, and placed in a cance. The father had an Indian slave bound hand and foot, fastened to the body of the deceased, and then enclosed the two in another mat, leaving out the head of the living one. The Indians then took the cance and carried it to a high rock, and left it there. Their custom is to let the slave live for three days, then another slave is forced to strangle it by a cord drawn around the neck. They also kill the horse that may have been a favorite of the deceased, and bury it at the head of the cance. I was desirous of interfering and saving the life of the poor victim, but Mr. Hirris, the gentleman with me, and the two Indians, our companions, assured me that I should only be the myself into a serious trouble; and, as we were a great distance from the settlements, and our party so small, self-preservation dictated a different course from the in-

The CLEAR. The gentleman from Massachusetts has as a point of order made against him.

The father worth of dry goods, intended for the selection of the control of the cont

December 14, 1950.

Adams, of Boston, Massachusetts, praying patent granted to said Lanc Adams, for artificing pressus for seven years from the se

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

The Hon, DANIER WEBSTER appeared in his seat.
Mr. WALKER moved that the Senate proceed to fill the vacancy existing in the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, in consequence of Mr. Norms having been excused from service thereon; which was agreed to.
On motion by Mr. W., it was ordered that said vacancy be filled by appointment by the Chair.
The YICE PRESIDENT accordingly appointed Mr. Chase a member of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Bonland.
Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be permitted to employ a clerk, to whom the usual per diem compensation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Senate.

Mr. BUTLER, in the absence of the senator introducing the resolution, moved that it be laid on the table, in order that its mover might have an opportunity to explain it to the Senate.

The motion to lie was subsequently withdrawn at the

The motion to lie was subsequently withdrawn at the request of

Mr. HAMLIN, who said that, being himself a member of the Committee on Printing, (the chairman of that committee being absent,) he was able, he believed, to give the necessary explanation upon the subject, and such an one as would be perfectly satisfactory to the Senate. In the first place, the printing committee had uniformly had a clerk, and could not transact its business without one. The business was so complicated, and the amount of the matter which accumulates was so great, that it required more time than any one member or than all the members of the committee could possibly bestow upon it.

Not only was it necessary, but he believed that since the printing of the Senate had been performed by contract, there had been either a committee in session during the vacation of Congress, or a printer employed for the purpose of preparing and adjusting the bills, to ascertain the true amount to be paid. These were the facts of the case, which induced the chairman of the committee to offer the resolution; and as it was in accordance with the uniform practice of the Senate, he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

The question being then taken on the resolution, it

dopted.

The question being then taken on the resolution, it was agreed to.

Several messages in writing were received from the resident of the United States, at the hands of Col. Bliss,

President of the United States, at the hands of Col. BLISS, his private secretary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD inquired of the Chair whether it was in order to present certain memorials.

The VICE PRESIDENT was understood to rule the presentation of memorials out of order in the present condition of Congress, on the ground that such proceedings were legislative in their character, or antecedents to legislating.

legislation. On motion by Mr. BERRIEN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after some time so spent, the doors were reopened; when, On motion, it was Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Monday next. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the reading of the journal of the previous day's

mr. VAN DYKE offered a resolution proposing that the Clerk should appoint a committee of two members to invite the clergymen of Washington, of different de-aominations, to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer, until the regular chaplain shall have been

Mr. STANLY heped that there would be no attempt to debate it. [Members: "Order!" "Order!"]
Mr. ALLEN did not rise with the view to debate this matter, [cries of "Order!" "Order!"] but simply to inform gentlemen—[Cries of "Order!" "Order!"] It was not his purpose to debate—[Cries of "Order!" "Order!"]
The CLERK. The gentleman from Massachusetts has had a point of order made against him.
Mr. JAMES THOMPSON moved an adjournment un-

MEMBERS. "Yeas and nays on that motion!" [Greatonfusion.]

A MEMBER. Mr. Clerk, I have an amendment to pro

A MEMBER. Mr. Clerk, I have an appearance of the poss as to time.

The Clerk put the question on the demand for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and the House, by yeas and nays, voted not to adjourn over until Monday—yeas 71, nays 143.

Mr. WM. J. BROWN moved that the House do now adjourn until to morrow at noon; and on this motion, tellers having been demanded and ordered, it was an nounced that 123 members—a majority of the whole House—had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. CROWELL asked the yeas and nays on the question.

laugh.]
Mr. LEVIN interposed an inaudible remark.
[Cries of "Order!" "Order!"]
The Clerk stated to the House the point of order made by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones.]
Mr. CROWELL. Will the Clerk please to state the facts? I also demand the yeas and nays on the point of order. [A laugh.]
Mr. HOUSTON moved that the question upon the point of order be laid on the table; which motion was stated to the House, put, and decided in the affirmative.
Mr. JONES contended that this question had been previously disposed of. [Cries of "Order!" "Order!" "Order!" "Order!" "I make that point of order now—that it had been disposed of.

der!"] I make that point of order now—that it had been disposed of.

[Cries of "Order!" "Order!"]

Mr. SCHENCK wished to inquire whether it was in order for a member who maintains that the House adjourned some minutes ago to raise a question of order for its decision? [A general laugh.] Those members believing that the House has already adjourned, may go away. We who do not think so, will remain.

Mr. JONES rose to make another point of order.

Mr. BINGHAM also rose to make a point of order; which was, that the action of the House in laying on the table the point of order last decided "carried with it the motion to adjourn."

The Clerk here stated the last motion made by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. CROWELL.]

Mr. JONES. My question of order is that the House has already adjourned.

A MEMBER. "Let us have the yeas and nays on that!" ANOTHER MEMBER. "Call the roll!" "Call the roll!" The CLERK. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JONES] makes the point of order that the House has adjourned. [Great laughter.]

Mr. SCHENCK rose to a point of order: "Can he [Mr. Jones] make a point of order atter the House has adjourned?" [Renewed laughter.]

The Clerk here stated the question on the point of order made by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Schenck.]

Mr. JONES was understood to have requested the Clerk, before taking the question upon that point of order made last by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones] —that the House had already adjourned—which was sustained; and

The Clerk has all that, as a consequence of that decimand the House had already adjourned—which was sustained; and

The Clerk said that, as a consequence of that decision, the House stood adjourned until to-morrow, at 12, m.

Thus the House adjourned.

A LA VILLE DE PARIS.

French Conjectionery, Bon-Bons, Funcy Boxes, Comestibles
&c.

C. GAUTIER respectfully announces to the public that he has not
ecompleted his winter arrangements, and is fully prepared to fur Us completed in which shall sh MENTS,
with every description of FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, PRESERVES, COMESTIBLES, &c., &c., in the best manner and at

he shortest notice. He would state that he has given his particular attention, du sast summer, to the manufacture of every description of past summer, to the manufacture of every description of FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, BON-BONS, &c., o which he calls especial attention, as he thinks he has arriv perfection in this branch of his business which is not equalled ther house in America, as fit proved by the large orders he in nually receiving from the North for these articles.

as following articles now in store,
as following articles now in store,
300 boxes Petit Pois
500 do Mushroom
100 do Truffles
8,000 lbs. preserves, assorted, by the pound or in the bottle
Large assortment of sauces, Spanish clives
300 bottles currant jelly, assorted si zee
3,000 lbs. chocolate, of different kinds
300 kegg grape
900 quart bottles of fresh tomato
300 bottles tomato sauces, at 25 cents per bottle.
FOR HIRE.

POR THE HOLYDAYS, &c.

DRAYER BOOKS, in veivet and morocco bindings, with el Go Zoford and other Bibles do do Go Gilt books in rich bindings, albums
Juvenile and holythy books, colored toy books
Amusing games and dissected puzzles
Fapier mache portfolios, morocco and velvet do
Ladios' and gentlement's writing desks and dressing cases
Furnished and plata words boxes, needle cases, and books
Furnished and reading brook-stanglishes, cand trays

cases
rimemorandums, pearl, glass, and fancy pen-holders
h papeterie, with note papers, envelopes, waters, &c.
ve boxes, gold peus and pencil-cases
int's extracts, Cologne water, soaps, and perfume bags
rers's fine pen-knives, ranors, and sciessors
bossed, lace, silver-edged, and gilt note papers, envel

Tooth, nall, hair brushes, and combs
Transparent slates, playing cards
Blank and visiting cards of all kinds
Visiting cards neatly engraved and printed
Blank books, slates, steel pens, quills, wafers
Drawing paper, lead pencils, Bristol boards,
And all other articles in the stationery line of the best quality, as
r sale as low as can be purchased anywhere in the country.
WILLIAM F. BAYLY,
Penn. av., between 11th and 12th streets.
Having imported a stamping press, he is prepared to stampiet
and note paper and envelopes with any letters his customers as
The 19-4tif

Dec. 19-61 (HRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—JOHN U. H. GIBBS will open during the week a choice, rich, and varied assortment of beautiful Holyday GOODB, such as—Work boxes, port fruites, writing desks, and writing cases Oder cases. totlet discons

Card trays Silver, mother of pearl, shell, and enamelled card Mother of pearl and ivery tablets, for balls and oth Silver, git, and plated bouque holders Very elegant and flashionable evening flas Clayr cases, ports momnaties, and purses An assortment of fine jewelry, such as finger-ring

An assortment of fine jewelry, such as important plan, ear-rings, &c.
Gold and silver pencils, pens, penholders, &c.
Faucy fruit and flower backets.
And a great quantity of other pretty and useful articles, to
attention of the public is respectfully invited.

JOHN H. GIRBS Pancy store, Penn. avenue, between 9th

Hich Fur Goods.

arrivals I have received a complete
a furs, in the various forms now w
ashionable styles, many of which w onble muffs, victorines, and cuffs
Stose martin muffs, palatines, and adelaide colfRich long fur Hadson Ray black tynx do do
Russian fitch do do do
Kampischatke bear do do
Seta of pare white ermine, comprising muff, a
And muchatta
Vynet-down pelerines, victorines, and adelaides
wansdown trimming
yanet do very superior
dies and mis-

I.adies' and misses' French grey felt bonnets
Children's rich white, grey, and black beavers, beaut
trimmed, the most complete assortment this side New Yo
Fur gloves, foot muffs, carriage rugs
Buffalo robes, &c.

Pashionable hat and fur depot, west
Dec. 18—60tif

Brown's Hotel, Washingt

RESH FRUIT, ALMONDS, &c. Just received from rgivals...
317 bozes, half and quarter do., bunch rasins
163 drums fresh Smyrna figs
22 bozes do Genoa citron
25 kegs superior Mainga grapes
84 fancy bozes fresh prunes
12 bozes fresh lesmons
10 cases Canton ginger
10 do West India preserves
14 barreis cranberries, in good order in good e at the new store by
at the new store by
GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Senate went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were opened, they adjourned until Monday, 12 o'clock; and the House of Representatives, after being in session about one hour, adjourned until 12 o'clock this day. The House took no vote on the election of Speaker day. The House took no vote on the election of Speaker yesterday; but it seemed to be understood that they were waiting for the result of the committee of conference appointed by the caucus of both parties. Rumor speaks of some plan which will be proposed for the organization of the House. But we wait for the official developments of the committee itself, which will probably be reported to-

must be Preserved.

We have had occasion heretofore to contrast the fra mitage with the dark, sinuous, silent, and deceitful conduct of the present occupant of the presidential chair.

The former was all frankness, candor, and generous con-The former was all frankness, candor, and generous confidence in his countrymen. He had nothing to conceal, either for himself or his friends. He had made no double pledges, to prevent the exposure of which demanded his silence. He had permitted his friends to make none for him, nor to misrepresent his true sentiments, opinions, and intentions to any portion of his countrymen on any subject. His heart was upon his brow, and any man might read it. He felt, too, the responsibilities of his station. He knew that he was elected by the greatest of all constituencies, the people of the United States. of all constituencies, the people of the United States, whose aggregate national opinion he was bound to respect, and to whom he held himself accountable for his public conduct. He did not take refuge in dogged silence from the responsibilities of his position, nor endeavor to skulk from and get clear of them, by pretending that the representatives of the people and the States, in Congress, were the sole exponents of the popular will, and the only persons accountable to the people for the successful adinistration of the government. Andrew Jackson scorned duplicity and deceit. He scorned to practise it himself, and he abhorred it in others. He never made promises which he did not fulfil, nor permitted others to falsely and deceitfully pledge him to opposite opinions and courses, in order to get votes for the presidency. No: Andrew Jackson would have suffered martyrdom upon the cross before he would have been guilty of such conduct himself, or been privy to it in others.

But Zachary Taylor, in all these things, is the very reverse of Andrew Jackson. He has made promises which

he has not only failed to redeem but openly violated. He nothing to avert. It is this hypocrisy and this deception, which he has permitted to be practised in his name, that now shut his mouth and seal it in South, imposed upon the people in relation to his opinions and course upon the slavery question, that he now keeps mute. This is the real motive, as is substantially acknowledged by his organ. But, to avoid the responsibility of such flagrant conduct in the nominal Chief Magistrate of the United States, proceeding from keeps mute. This is the real motive, as is substantially acknowledged by his organ. But, to avoid the responsibility of such flagrant conduct in the nominal Chief Magistrate of the United States, proceeding from such a flagrant motive, the organ of the cabinet proclaims to the people that it is to preserve the integrity of the white party. That, we have no doubt, is the true reason; because, if the General should speak upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, or should be compelled to show his hands, the criminal and shameful fraud practised upon the people by his followers would be exposed, and the integrity of the whig party would indeed be destroyed.

The President is prepared for a factious opposition; and it has no terror sufficiently alarming, or power of resistance which can either intimidate him into submission, or drive him from a faithful and honest discharge of duty.

[Stereotype paragraph in all the federal papers.]

A long time ago, according to a celebrated Greek historian, whose writings, it is said, are the favorite study of Gen. Taylor, certain amphibious quadrupeds, tired of a commonwealth in which all were equal, desired a king, and prayed Jupiter to give them one. The god, knowing their weakness and folly, sent them a log. At first, they were awed at the imposing and majestic appearance of their new monarch. They had also, at first, a little reverence for the kingly office. They approached the presence of their sovereign with fear and trembling. But they always found him possessed of the same stern in the submission, or drive him from a faithful and honest discharge of duty.

A long time ago, according to a celebrated Greek historian, whose writings, it is said, are the favorite study of Gen. Taylor, certain amphibious quadrupeds, tired of a commonwealth in which all were equal, desired a king, and prayed Jupiter to give them one. They had also, at first, a little reverence for the kingly office. They approached the presence of their sovereign with fear and trembling. But they always found hi Having imported a stamping press, he is prepared to stamp letter and note paper and envelopes with any letters his customers may be an additionable article in the stamp letter with a stamping press, he is prepared to stamp letter and note paper and envelopes with any letters his customers may be a stamping press, he is prepared to stamp letter and note paper and envelopes with any letters his customers may be a stamping press, he is prepared to stamp letter and thus save them from the gulf of infamy which appeared so imperturbable, and to try the virtues of their illustrious monarch. We will not pursue the history so far as to state all their experiments upon been recently selected from the best assortments of the Northers Inc. office by the cabinet, and to receive his solary. Every other duty he has been persuaded to put off, either upon He never ran from an enemy. And the celebrated his the cabinet or upon Congress. If any more proof of the torian, before alluded to, gives the reason why he was fact were wanting, the leading article of the cabinet or so fearless, brave, and immovable when danger ap-

an of yesterday supplies it.

Now, who doubts that the conduct of General Taylor stratagem, or lucky accident, what could possibly result don't fear the opposition.

from such conduct, except collision and explosion? It

But what sensible virtues has he shown? Is he sensible

tion calling on the people of the Savannah district to proceed to the election of a member of the House of Repre sentatives, in place of T. Butler King, whose resignation has been received. The election is to take place on Monday, the 4th of February.

"Col. McClelland, as I understand, takes the place Major Emory on the commission for running the bounds line between the United States and Mexico, and not i place of Col Frémont, as commissioner. The latter pla will be bestowed upon some other gentleman, not of tamp, as I understand."

We understand that the new British minister, Sir He Lytton Bulwer, arrived yesterday at Washington in the British steamer Hecate.

The American people will never forget how promptly Mr. Clayton interfered to stop the German steamship from going to the defence of freedom; nor how ready he was to suppress the anticipated revolution in Caba; nor how brave he was in driving off M. Poussin, after he had learned that the French minister had been displaced by his own government; nor how valiantly he has bearded little Portugal, rebuked the Chilian minister, boxed the ears of the Bay of Tunis, and shaken his fist in the face of Sweden. Such bold and brilliant displays of diplomacy on the part of Mr. Clayton have called the eyes of the nation to him as a man of mark and mettle, and engendered the belief very generally that he is capable of any act of chivalry, or deed of noble daring. Hence the people have wondered why he has kept so silent about the British usurpations and aggressions in Honduras and Nicaragua. Even the attention of the Courrier des Etats Unis has been aroused by this discrepancy of conduct on the part of Mr. Clayton in his dealings with the various powers of the world, with whom he has had "fracases," and with Great Britain. It wonders how he could be so bellicose in the case of M. Poussin, whom he knew had been discarded by the French government, and so mute and mysterious in this real and substantial quarrel with England. Alluding to this inconsistence of the world, with England. Alluding to this inconsistence of the world, with England. Alluding to this inconsistence of the world of the courrier of the course of the sould be so bellicose in the case of M. Poussin, whom he knew had been discarded by the French government, and so mute and mysterious in this real and substantial quarrel with England. Alluding to this inconsistence of the world, which the people of New Jersey were to be cheated out of their election; and, last but not least, the Taylor plot, by which the people of the substantial to the case of the courrier of the courter of The American people will never forget how prom Mr. Clayton interfered to stop the German steam and so mute and mysterious in this real and substant quarrel with England. Alluding to this inconsistency the part of Mr. Clayton, that paper says:

dispute with Great Britain? Has he been frightened by the roar of the British lion; and is he going to disavow the conduct of Mr. Squier? He has blustered and bearded the British lion; is he now frightened at his growl? And is he determined to abandon the Monroe declaration, and permit Great Britain to plant new colonies on the isthmus of Panama, and thus control that great thoroughfare of American commerce to the Pacific and the East Indies So it appears, if the intimations and hints thrown out through his own confidential organs are to be credited. York Tribune:

Mr. Squire —We notice that the Republic of play translates from La Creatice. Thus we find the following paragraph in the last New

day translates from La Crusica a long article condema tory of the course of Mr. Squier in obtaining the cession the island of Tigre. This may be taken as an indicate that the administration does not entirely appropriate gentleman's doings.

We warn Mr. Clayton to beware how far he goes

his contemplated scheme of abandoning the rights and interests of his own country, in compliance with the arother of the great sections of the Union. He has permitted himself to be accessary to a fraud upon the people, the consequences of which are now to be seen in the demoralization of public opinion and the imminent dangers which impend over his country, and which he does nothing to avert. It is this hypocrism and this the claims of the British is waging war against the in-terests of his best friends, and that he will, in that event be contending against the sympathies of the whole fed dumb and obstinate silence. It is to conceal the criminal falsehood which his followers, either at the North or the country.

Old Zack-the Man that's never scared

proached. He was insensible to fear.

The federalists apparently flatter themselves that they and his supporters in the late presidential canvass has produced the state of things in the country and at the Capitol, which causes so much concern and anxiety in the minds of the people in every section of the Union; and valiant patriots point to Old Zack and exclaim, "He's What other results could possibly have come of such the man that's not to be frightened!" Old Zack boldly brought Rey back. Old Zack shook his fist in the face leaders of the whig party were guilty of in the late presidential election? At the South, they represented their candidate to be an opponent of the Wilmot Proviso; and at the North, they represented and pledged him ion of his followers concerning him is fully equal to the candidate to be an opponent of the Wilmot Proviso; learned at the North, they represented and pledged him to be the reverse. How could such a fraud, in the event of success, fail to bring peril upon them and upon their king. Old Zack does nothing, says nothing, and the country? Would not the whigs of the South be obliged, in their action in Congress, to stand by the pledges which they made to the people in behalf of Gen.

Taylor? And would not the whigs of the North be compelled to stand by the pledges which they made! tempt for his administration. In these insensible virtues And, unless the issue could be avoided by some finesse, he even rivals King Log. Of course he is brave, and

is upon the success of further stratagem and trick, or the of having any opinions of his own? Is he sensible of happening of some accident, that "the integrity of the having any system of policy? Is he sensible of the nature whig party" depends. Truly, the condition of that party of his own official duties? Was he sensible that he was which so few understand better than himself. He left whig party" depends. Truly, the condition of that party is perilous in the extreme, but not more perilous than disgraceful. The fraud has been so far successful; but no orator when he was sent through Pennsylvania on an electioneering tour? Was he sensible of his mortifying failure everywhere he attempted to open his lips? Is he sensible that he made most solean pledges to the American people, all of which he has violated? The virtue of insensibility may make the General very includence, and to suppose that falsehood and fraud, like truth and integrity, are to be rewarded.

The Governor of Georgia has published a proclamation of that party is perilous than himself. He left upon the public mind.

> An able letter from our New York commercial corres ondent will be found in another column. It presents a gratifying picture of our prosperity under the who gratifying picture of our prosperity under the wholesome operation of democratic measures, and exposes, in an able and satisfactory manner, the clamor which the monopolists have raised for the substitution of specific for advancem duties—a clamor which is intended to cover a long-meditated assault upon the principles of free trade imbodied in the revenue bill of 1846. We would invite the attention of our readers to the contents of our correspondent's letter, promising them that they will be amply repaid by its perusal.
>
> The Rev. Father Markew leaves the city this morning for the South via Richmond, &c. During his short sejourn is Washington, he has administered the temperance piedge to a great number of persons who called on him for that purpose. Every attention practicable during so brief a virit has been shown to the reverend genuleman by our citizens, and he received from the two houses of Congress the honor of an invitation, by formal resolution, to a reast on the floor of each. He dined yesterday with the Precident, in company with a number of distinguished genulemen who were amply repaid by its perusal.

by which the people of the Union were deceived into the election of a man whom they would now very readily elect to retire from office—it is, we repeat, very sur-prising that the organs of a party guilty of such infamies should have the effrontery to prate about the pro-of others, even if there were any truth in their allega-tions. It would be surprising, if shame had not long ago fled from the bosoms of such men. But nothing which the leaders of the federal party may do can surprise us. Their principle of action now is hypocrisy and humbu ter our presidential elections are to turn on a successful cheating of the people. We will see how long such base game can be played.

The whigs would have been thrown completely in the The whigs would have been thrown completely in the back-ground, in the House of Representatives, if all the States had elected their members during the spring and summer, instead of during the previous autumn. There is all the difference in the world between an election that was made before the 4th of March and afterwards. Several of the States which went for Taylor men, in consequence of the whirlwind of the presidential election, would have gone against the whigs, after the administration had violated its pledges and manifested its egregious imbecility. Take the great State of Pennsylvania for example:

Take the great State of Pennsylvania for example:
Thirteenth congressional district—Casey (whig) elect
by 223 majority; democratic majority this fall on car
commissioner 1,370.
Twenty-ninth congressional district—Read (whig) elect
by 58 majority; democratic majority this fall 25.
Fifth congressional district—Freedley (whig) elected 176 majority; democratic majority this fall 251.
Twenty-second congressional district—Howe (free-colle
elected by 652 majority; democratic majority this fall 252.
Eighteenth congressional district—Ogle (whig) elected 1243 majority; democratic majority his fall 222.
Third congressional district—Moore (whig) elected 1746 majority; democratic majority his fall 275.
Fifuenth congressional district—Nes (whig) elected 1610 majority; democratic majority this fall 277.
Eleventh congressional district—Buller (whig) elected 196 majority; democratic majority this fall 1,241.
Seventeenth congressional district—Calvin (whig) elected 1924 majority; democratic majority this fall 1,241.

nembers of the present House are misrepresenting the constituents, taking the result of the canal commissioner election of the last fall. The reader will see that ther are nine members representing democratic districts; and no sane man doubts, if the congressional election had been held this fall, every district, excepting perhaps the oeen neid this fail, every district, excepting perhaps the 29th, would have sent democratic members, as the majorities above show. Those gentlemen would commit no great outrage upon popular opinion in their districts, if they were to put an end to the disorganization squabble now being enacted on the floor of the representative hall.

dition in which the slumbering message is left by the want of organization in the House. We will not say, with the "Heroic Age," that it is apt to "spoil;" obvious that it is becoming somewhat behind the "flat, stale, and unprofitable." New facts are com light which would make it desirable for the cabinet remould the message, and to present additional inform tion, if not to change the views and complexion of the

document:

Meantime (says the Courier) the President's message
like a winter apple, will have a chance to grow mellow by
keeping, unless it encounters the face of the Postmaster
General's report, and slips out through the pocket of some
singers, subordinate at Washington. We are not certain

whether the speediest method to bring the me obers of the House to their senses would not be for the President to communicate his message at eace to the Senate and people of the United States. If the representatives will not do their duty, let the other efficers of the government do theirs without any further delay.

If the publication of the message should be deferred much longer, there is no small probability that It may require to be re-fashioned. Revolutions go fast now s-days, and the political relations of a country take a new complexion in a formight or three weeks. We have good reason to think that come new views of great importance in our foreign relations have opened since the message of General Taylor was penned. If it were of any avail to effer a word of admonition to the gentlemen now assembled at Washington for duties which they are not performing, we should remind them of the notorious fact, that "life is short," and that their vocation is to "work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

Among the distinguished men who are now in this city.

Among the distinguished men who are now in this city is Andrew J. Donelson, eaq., late minister of the United States to Germany. The mission was discontinued, and the minister has been recalled. Major Donelson is well known to every American for the important services which he has rendered to his country at home and abroad. He was attached to Gen. Jackson's military staff, when he subdued the Creeks and advanced to Pensacola; was his private secretary for the whole term of his administration; and he was the able negotiator who consummated the annexation of Texas to the United States. He returns from ation of Texas to the China Germany in fine health and spirits, and able to appreciat the high character to which his country has attained un der the wise and bold policy of the last admi quarter, that Major Donelson has studied with great care the commercial relations of the United States with Ger-many; that he has collected a large mass of useful statistics; and that he was every way qualified to advance our interests in that country. He will return in a few days to Tennessee, with his family.